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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1912.

## WISE GOVERNOR MARSHALL.

The vice-presidency will no longer be a joke when Governor Marshall fills that extinguishing post. He will be more than an echo for Mr. Wilson, or a tail to the Senate kite. We rather imagine that T. R. M. is going to bring the office of Vice-President out of the doldrums of innocuous desuetude, where it has drifted under the suave and round futility of Sherman and the icy and sterile dignity of Fairbanks. T. R. M. will not accept the government as a finished job. He will be putting around in his inquisitive Indiana way trying to find out how it works and why it doesn't work better. Most of all, he will say what he thinks, and if he thinks as wisely as heretofore, and says it as well, the result will be right refreshing. He will put "pepper" into a position so dead that most Vice-Presidents ought to have been framed instead of inaugurated.

Governor Marshall has inspired these rare hopes chiefly by the sanity and fundamental wisdom of his views. Everything he has said during the campaign has been marked with the same elemental grasp of principle. He said better than anybody else has said what is the true evil of big business. By its partnership with the Republican party, it has established "an invisible government," which collects "invisible taxes."

Out in Butte, Mont., last Sunday, in a nonpolitical address, he "back-stabbed" Woodrow Wilson's plea for a restoration of the ancient rule of right and justice by declaring that the country is in need of a "new Puritanism." Does any thinking man fail to see that in the rush and topsy-turvy swirl of material luxury and moral dubiousness what we really do need more than anything else is a new Puritanism? We do not need the chilly and inhuman repression of the first Puritans, but we need their purity. We need a keener sense of personal responsibility, a larger concern of private and public duty, a more earnest moral determination. A new Puritanism of this kind would be a better thing than a new nationalism of mere machinery.

We think Mr. Marshall names both disease and remedy in the following pointed sentences:

"There are three classes of men in this country. There is the man that obeys the law because he fears it; there is the man that obeys the law because he respects it, and third, and the best of all, there is the man that obeys the law because his heart and mind are right. This man does not need to consult a lawyer about what he can do or what he cannot do."

For a candidate to claim to be like Lincoln is not rare nowadays. But few of them are, you know. Neither Taft nor Wilson are close to the people. Nor is Roosevelt, in fact. He is the great American boy, rather than the great American neighbor. But T. R. M.—a little man with a big heart—who is frank and homely and unconfused by long words and high-sounding theories, resembles in a startling way the first President from Illinois. He never forgets that governments are nothing but average men, and to get the government right you have to begin with the men.

## RURAL CREDIT AND BANKING REFORM.

It is encouraging to note the widespread interest in the proposed plans for creating better banking and credit facilities for the farmer. The movement should have the support of all classes of the population for the reason that the establishment of a better system of agricultural finance will not only directly benefit the farmers, but it will also, by making available capital for the cultivation of the soil, add to the productivity of land already under cultivation and render possible the farming of new lands, and, as a consequence, tend to offset the effect of one of the fundamental causes of the present high cost of living.

There is one phase of the situation, however, which has received scarcely any consideration, but which is essential to the success of any proposed system of farm finance. In the enthusiasm of the new movement too little thought has been given to the defects of our present national banking laws. Agricultural banks, when established by proper legislation, will of necessity be dependent upon our existing banking system. Our present banking laws are antiquated and do not provide means for avoiding financial catastrophes such as we had five years ago. What is of greater significance, however, is that under our existing banking system no means are afforded for redress or for the sale of acceptances, and without these facilities there can be no uniform rate of discount to farmers throughout the country or no ready market for the notes and mortgages which will be

offered for sale by agricultural banks. We must recognize the fact that if we are to establish a successful system of banks for the farmer we must first properly revise our general banking laws. We must have much-needed reforms for our commercial banks before we can have assurance that rural credit facilities can be established with complete success.

## A SPLENDID MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The formal opening of the new building of the University College of Medicine last night was a significant event, not only in Richmond, but in the South. The service that a medical college abhors of medical science can render to the section from which it enlists its students is immense, for such an institution through its graduates places remote communities in direct contact with those marvelous advances in medicine which save and prolong human life where once it would have been abandoned without hope. The medical progress of any section is no greater than its progress in medical education, and yet the efficient medical school can be numbered upon the fingers.

The University College of Medicine maintains the high standard of a medical college of first rank. In its new homestead it has established for its students every possible facility for medical instruction. There, under competent teachers, the young men who go out to conserve human life keep step with the amazing strides of medical science; there they are made proficient in the skill that is measured in lives; there they learn the newest methods; there they are afforded every facility for putting theory into practice. The college, in short, is in every way creditable to the great medical center of the South—Richmond.

The tendency in medical education is toward the survival of only the fittest medical colleges. In 1905 there were in the United States 160 medical colleges; in 1911 there were but 129. The inefficient institutions are being eliminated; the influence and the importance of the efficient are increasing. The prospect for the University College of Medicine is assured; its position is permanent. It has had a brilliant past; it has a prosperous present, and it has as its president, prophesied last night, a "glorious future," a future of measureless service to human life.

## THE FEMINIST IDEA IN MAINE.

Maine women seem to be new women because they never grow old. The feminist movement up there begins about daybreak every day all year round. The following recipes for youth and beauty recently filtered into one day's news: Mrs. Eliza Ann Riggs, of South Casco, celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday by picking ten bushels of apples and milking eight cows. Mrs. Benjamin Powers planted and harvested a half acre of potatoes and made a crop of 232 bushels. In more esthetic pursuits, Mrs. Maria Hopkins played the organ for sixty-three years in one church, and has just resigned.

We trust the records of these stout-hearted dames will not be used as the foundation of a cult. Too often we get so proud of the day's work that we have to talk of it for a week afterward. Many lessons about the blessings of toil and the equality of the sexes might be drawn from these startling facts. But the real moral seems to be that ladies with good old-fashioned names, and better old-fashioned traditions can keep hale and hearty beyond three-score and ten just by energy and perseverance. True, they might have played bridge or studied Browning, but would they have been any happier? Just think of what wisdom of the soil and of simple humanity must have been gathered into their lives by dealing with real things instead of fads. In their old age, their deeds are epic. In youth, what must these heroic gentlewomen have achieved?

## PURE SHOES.

If we insist upon pure food, why shouldn't we insist upon pure shoes? The Louisiana Legislature finds no reason for differentiating, and has enacted a law compelling manufacturers, merchants and salesmen selling shoes in the State to brand them with an honest statement of the materials used in their construction. It was pointed out in the debate over the bill that the people of the country pay \$600,000,000 annually for shoes. Every shoe is supposed to be of good leather, but a champion of pure shoes asserts that between 50 and 90 per cent of shoes purchased contain substitutes for leather in concealed parts. By the new law, the protected people of Louisiana will know whether they are treading upon leather board, straw board, leatheroid, fibre, fibre board, horn, paste or any other substitute for good leather. If there is as much adulteration in shoe manufacture as is alleged, there certainly is no reason why the people should not have pure shoes.

## THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

Richmond's tax returns reveal many cases of under-assessment, but a majority of its citizens, corporations, firms and merchants are bearing their due share of the burden of taxation. Such is the general conclusion reached by the special grand jury of the Hustings Court engaged in the review of the tax returns for this city. The finding was anticipated, for Richmond returned for taxation so much larger an amount than is her proportionate share that it was not expected that a very great part of her taxpayers could have been under-assessed. Richmond pays in the treasury more than the ten counties of the State together, and that would not be the case if her citizens were generally avoiding their obligation to the State.

For the next thirty days there is extended to the under-assessed an opportunity to correct their returns, and in every case it is to be hoped that it

will be accepted. The additions that are made to the Richmond assessments by way of correction, voluntary or involuntary, can but increase the inequality existing between Richmond and other communities. That will emphasize in the public mind the gross injustice done by the tax-dodging communities to the tax-paying communities, and the result will be legislative action looking to the leveling of tax burdens. If the communities which evade their duty will not perform it, the communities that do their duty must see to it by concerted action that the tax-dodging communities are brought to book. The public mind is already being impressed with the truth that too many of our communities will not tote fair. The greater the emphasis laid on the inequality and injustice of the present system, the earlier tax equalization can be effected.

## GOOD FOR STREET COMMITTEE.

The refusal of the Street Committee to extend further the time allowed the Western Union Telegraph Company to pretest plans for putting its wires under ground must be heartily approved. After years of delaying litigation, this company has been defeated at every point. The right of the city to force the use of underground wires in the central district has been upheld by the highest court in the land. Yet the company did not comply with the order within the time specified, and sought a further extension of sixty days. The peremptory refusal of this extension is a refreshing example of how dilatory users of the city streets should be handled. The Street Committee established for itself an admirable precedent for abolishing the costly and inconvenient delays admitted to be a grave handicap to Richmond's growth. Similar sharp action in other cases would have a wholesome effect.

## A MEASURE OF PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT.

The total contributions to the Democratic, Republican and Progressive campaign funds this year amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars less than the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904. The three parties so far have not had as much money at their disposal as the corporations alone deposited in the Roosevelt campaign coffers eight years ago. The Democratic and Republican parties together have but half as much as the total Roosevelt fund in 1904.

Fifty-three thousand, three hundred and three persons contributed to the \$667,460 Wilson campaign fund, an average of only \$13 each. In 1904, 731.2 per cent of the total Roosevelt contributions came from corporations. Nothing could better indicate the distance that progressive government has traveled in eight years than the difference between the campaign funds of 1904 and the campaign funds of 1912. At the present rate of advance the absence of corporation contributions from the political campaign funds must soon be an accomplished fact.

## THE LAW'S DISPATCH.

Congestion of court dockets is one of the certain causes of the prevalent discontent with the machinery of the law. In many cities and in States, courts are months and even years behind, so that the speedy justice which is every man's right is denied. The highest court of the nation, the Supreme Court of the United States, has often been years behind its docket, and probably is now.

The record of the first term of the Hustings Court of Richmond, under Judge D. C. Richardson, forms a notable demonstration of the fact that a court can dispose of cases speedily and prevent congestion of its docket. The present term of the Hustings Court began on October 8, with a docket of 233 cases. Within less than three weeks 194 cases have been disposed of, sixty-three of which were felony cases and 135 misdemeanor cases. That leaves but thirty-nine cases to be tried, and nearly a week remains before the beginning of the November term. The speedy clearing of the docket is largely, if not wholly, due to the wise and salutary exercise of the judicial discretion; there are many opportunities for the judge to hold the trial of cases down to a reasonable time. The parties interested in case derive much satisfaction from their quick settlement. If such instances of the law's dispatch were typical of the courts of the land, the increasing and incessant clamor against the law's delay would abate.

It is only another of President Taft's gelatinous anticlimaxes to get shot in the eye by a bean-shooter after the Colonel's death from an assassin's bullet.

It is too bad that Woodrow Wilson cannot start work soon enough to bring down the cost of Christmas shopping.

Wall Street cannot make plans for Woodrow Wilson, but W. W. is going to make several excellent changes in Wall Street's plans for itself.

The powers are disturbed because the Balkan States are fighting for territory. But what else did the powers ever fight for?

The hint of how beautiful Broad Street is going to look with its new pavement makes us eager to see the rest of it.

Even the most confirmed teetotaler feels a bit intoxicated when the air and sunshine are like heady wine.

If you want to get the real "metropolitan thrill" read the list of attractions at the Richmond theatre this week.

# On the Spirit of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The scientists, those good old souls, are worrying once more. They're making new discoveries of microbes by the score. They've lately been examining the thousand-dollar bills, and which move around from hand to hand and rest in many tills. They say that all the bills of that denomination reek with deadly germs of which they are almost afraid to speak. They claim the man who handles one is mostly apt to die. And many millions may be killed, they tell us with a sigh.

The scientists have scared us stiff quite frequently of late. But this time they have got it wrong; we cannot help but stay sane. That most of us will never have the slightest fear or quail. In spite of this discovery, we'll hear-ly all stay calm. They've started some weird theories and pulled some funny stunts. But on this thousand-dollar stuff they've fallen down for once. Of course, the bills may have the microbes exactly as they say. But they will never kill off any of our friends that way.

From the Hickeyville Clarion. Renfrew Binks, our talented and versatile station agent at the railroad depot, said a lot of fellows got next to good tips on the stock market by tapping the telegraph wires. Hank Tumms climbed a pole next day and tapped on a wire for an hour with his jackknife, but he didn't get no information. Hank says Ren is a liar. Miss Amy Pringle has got a "Gates Ajar" from the household and expects to try it up for a bunnet in the near future.

Elmer Jones says he would like to own a good hot-house because a feller could stay in it all the year around and keep nice and warm for nothing.

Since Doc Hanks has had the mumps his whiskers is too small and don't fit his face.

Hickeyville is going to have a new brick cold storage building, and they will probably have to build it out of ice cream to make it cold enough. T. Elbert Peavey says polka dots is all the go down to the city. By gravity, a feller that has got the small pox or measles must be right in style.

Miss Pansy Perkins wished a wart off her thumb by a gypsy fortune teller last week, but the fortune teller made a mistake and wished it on to the end of Pansy's nose. Old Man Purdy says he guesses he will have a wart wished onto the end of his nose to keep his specs from slipping off. News are quite scarce this week, as everybody in town had been waiting down at the railroad depot since last Monday morning to see the 8:11 train come in, which is some late at this writing.

Abner Hanks made a mistake the other day and filled the tank of his forty candlepower runabout with gin instead of gasoline, and the damned thing wouldn't stay in the run. He knocked the front porch off from Hilliker's general store and smashed four rods of the fence in front of the meeting house.

Hi Binkins has got a new invention, which is photographing ham on sandwiches so it looks like a real article. He ought to make his fortune around at camp meetings and county fairs.

Next to being night watchman in a casket factory, about the cheeriest job I know of is being poet laureate for a tombstone works.

## Answers.

Lutie: You can keep your husband at home by putting his trousers in the furnace.

Householder: You say chickens are scarce. Tut! Tut! Wait until the next musical comedy strikes town and you will see plenty of them.

Anxious: You can avoid buying so much coal by spending your winters in Florida. You're perfectly welcome.

## 'Tag Days Are Detestable'

It was entirely commendable, of course, that the Mayor, as Mrs. Amos Pinchot admitted, expressed with courtesy his refusal to let the women of the national Progressive party in this city raise money for it by means of what has become much too familiar as a "tag day." It is equally commendable, however, that the Mayor will not let explicit and courteous in telling his well-intentioned applicants that what they purposed doing was both illegal and against public policy. This statement was of demonstrable accuracy, and it will be denied only by those who either haven't given any real thought to the matter or who think only of the fact that money can be obtained in considerable quantities for almost any cause by this miserable combination of mendacity and blackmail, and who ignore the fact that other effects of it are of varying degrees of badness up to some which are extremely serious. It has been a matter of common observation by settlement workers and others with special opportunities and competence for studying social phenomena that of the chances acquaintances formed on these days of tolerated extortion more than a few have disastrous consequences, especially to the young women who are permitted or encouraged to take part in these outrageous proceedings. What these consequences are sometimes where likely always to be indicated by a recent episode, the facts of which are known to many.

A young girl, walking with her mother, was accosted in the street by a stranger in a familiar way that moved the mother instantly to call a policeman and demand the man's arrest. Thereupon the man said, "Why shouldn't I speak to her? She not only spoke to me yesterday, but asked for money, and I gave it to her." The policeman, properly enough, refused to make an arrest, and he would have

## Abe Martin

EVERY

ONE

OF

THE

PEOPLE

OF

THE

UNITED

STATES

OF

AMERICA

AND

THE

WORLD

AT

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# HOW TO TELL A BOY BABY FROM A GIRL BABY.

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1912, by John T. McCutcheon.)



been perfectly justified if he had told the mother that her own negligence and folly in letting her daughter become a street beggar were alone to blame for what had happened.

Every one of these "tag days," regardless of the excellence of the cause which it is designed to promote, degrades and demoralizes all who have anything to do with it. They are utterly detestable from every point of view, economic as well as moral, and they are permitted only in towns where the municipal officials are either too stupid to know their duty or too vicious to perform it.—New York Times.

## Voice of the People

### A Fatal Meeting.

Just a casual meeting—so simple it seems—But it changed all my hopes, my joys and dreams. And fanned into flame a burning desire. With new hopes, new joys, my soul to inspire.

There were two bright eyes that did their part To open a road from her soul to my heart. And they drew that path with light All along this road while passing through.

A voice there was—such a charming sound—It played on heart-strings no other had found. And touched and tuned my soul anew On this very same road while passing through.

Will we meet again? A question from both; To sever such friendship we each were loath.

For both knew the seed were in fertile soil, And from this fact neither seemed to recoil.

Second Meeting. A mischievous hand that went astray Found "a little hand" right in its way.

Could I tell the whole story of "these eyes and sound" that the curtain is down, dear friend, the curtain is down.

## AGASSI Government Control of the Tobacco Crop.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I attended the meeting of tobacco-growers called by Mr. J. M. Gannaway, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, in Lynchburg, on the 15th of this month. I understood the purpose of this meeting was to induce the A. F. Thomas bill providing that the United States government shall buy, manufacture and sell all of the tobacco raised in the United States.

I have been waiting very patiently to see something in your paper in reference to the action taken by the members of the union from the three states who responded to the call of President Gannaway.

I saw from the Lynchburg News of the 22d instant an interview with Mr. Gannaway, in which he states that the meeting informed the "Thomas Tobacco bill." Mr. Gannaway's interview is indeed astonishing to those of us who were present.

We regarded the Thomas bill as dangerous. Our farmers do not want Federal government officials interfering with the conduct of our farms, and every sensible man knows that it is to buy all of the tobacco raised in the country it must of necessity control the quantity produced; otherwise, if the price was a good one, a great deal more tobacco could be produced than there was demand for. Our farmers do not want to have to go to a Federal official and get a permit to cultivate a quantity of tobacco. We would rather be free to grow as much as we please. Another objection is we do not want the government to have the right to take the tobacco-growers' land, and to do the tobacco business.

## QUERIES & ANSWERS

### Life Insurance.

Before our marriage my husband had his life insured for the benefit of his mother. Should he die without changing the beneficiary in the policy who would receive the amount, I and his children or his mother?

His mother.

### Washington and Cornwallis.

I have always heard an old man who claimed to have been present at the surrender of Cornwallis say that General Washington cursed Cornwallis several times to his face. Is it possible that this is true?

It is not.

### Woodrow Wilson.

Is Woodrow Wilson a member of the Knights of Columbus? To what church does President Wilson belong? May any but a Catholic belong to the Knights of Columbus?

(1) He is not. (2) Presbyterian. (3) Not in ordinary.

### Commission Government.

Please tell me what is meant by the commission form of government for cities.

Government by a commission—usually composed of few members—instead of by Council and Board of Aldermen.

### Popular Vote for President.

Did William J. Bryan ever receive the largest popular vote for President? Give the popular vote in his three candidacies. Has any presidential candidate with the largest popular vote ever failed of election?

(1) No. (2) McKinley, 1,104,779. Bryan, 658,935. McKinley, 7,107,121. (3) Yes. Andrew Jackson beat Adams; Tilden beat Hayes; Cleveland beat Harrison in 1888.

### Fraternity Orders.

Which is stronger, the Modern Woodmen of America or the Woodmen of the World? Taft, 7,474,908. Bryan, 6,469,104. (3) Yes. Andrew Jackson beat Adams; Tilden beat Hayes; Cleveland beat Harrison in 1888.

### Hollywood.

Please tell me who were the originators of Hollywood Cemetery, and when.

Joshua J. Fry and William E. H. Hall are regarded to have been the "originators." These gentlemen, with William Mitchell and the distinguished Isaac Thompson, Sr. purchased from Lewis E. Harvie, under a deed of trust from Jacqueline R. Harvie, forty-two acres of ground in the town of "Midway" in the County of Henrico, which they "into the present cemetery." This was in 1847.

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